ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

Pan-American Scientific Congress. — In accordance with the resolutions of the Third Latin American Scientific Congress of Rio de Janeiro, a Fourth Scientific Congress (First Pan-American) will meet in Santiago, from December 25, 1908, until January 5, 1909, under the auspices of the Government of Chile. Congress has made an appropriation of $35,000 to pay the expenses of a delegation from the United States, of which body Mr W. H. Holmes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been appointed a member. Of the general topics to be considered by the Congress, the Third Section is to be devoted to "Natural, anthropological, and ethnological sciences," divided into the following themes:

GENERAL THEMES

1. Concerning the antiquity of the American aborigines according to geologic and anatomic investigations.
2. The classification and geographic distribution of American races and sub-races.
3. Concerning the origin of American culture and civilization.
4. Concerning the social and moral organization of the American aborigines.
5. Did the troglodyte or the cave dweller exist in Chile or in other tribes of America?
6. Magic and religious practices (including ideas concerning death and of the future life).
7. Concerning animism among the American tribes.
8. Manner of communicating ideas by means of signs, articulate language, hieroglyphics and writing (mnemotechny).
9. Comparative study concerning the origin, development, and geographic distribution of the principal arts or industries, with their applications.
10. What was the relationship between the Araucanos and the neighboring tribes?

SPECIAL THEMES

1. Influence of Peruvian domination in Chile.
2. Metal and stone utensils of the aborigines.
3. Animals and plants used by the aborigines of Chile.
4. Caves in Chile.
5. Writings and drawings of the ancient Chileans.
6. Kjokenmöddings (kitchen middens or leavings on the coast of Chile).

7. Religious beliefs of the Chilean aborigines.

8. Chilean pictures and engravings: hills, caves, stones, walls, etc.

9. Concerning the fabrics of the Araucanian Indians.

10. Concerning the origin of metal earrings used at the present time by the women of the lower classes of the Chilean people.

11. Concerning navigation among the indigenous tribes of Chile; its origin and development.

12. Inca ornamentation described according to the archeological objects now in our National Museum.

13. Study of the pre-hispanic necropolis of Calama, department of Antofagasta. Ditto of that of Antofagasta of the Sierra (Atacama) and of Punta Pichalo.

14. Description of utensils of the paleolithic and neolithic epoch found in Chilean territory (National Museum).

15. The ethnographic and linguistic provinces of Chile.

16. Concerning Chilean folklore.

17. Features of primitive animism in the lower classes of the Chilean people (superstitions, etc.).

18. A complete biography [bibliography?] of anthropology of Chile.

The Seventh Section, that of Social Sciences, will be devoted, among others, to the following themes:

American History

PREHISTORIC EPOCH

1. Origin of the American peoples. Their successive migrations.

2. Development of the primitive American civilizations, chiefly those of Mexico and Peru. Their influence on the colonial epoch.

3. Comparative study of the aboriginal languages of America and the Asiatic tongues.

COLONIAL EPOCH

1. Influence of the American colonies on the foreign policy and the economic development of the European nations. To what extent did the conquest of the New World engender conflicts and rivalries among those nations and disturb their political equilibrium?

2. Historical criticism of the methods of colonial expansion of the European nations in America.

3. Historical criticism of the colonial dominion of the European nations on the American Continent, especially from an economic standpoint. Comparison of the English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch colonial systems.

4. Comparisons of the system of colonization employed by the European nations during the sixteenth century in America, and the system which they

have subsequently employed, especially during the course of the nineteenth century, in Asia, Africa, and Oceanica.

5. Ethical composition and economic and social organization of the American colonies, as compared with Europe. Importance of this factor in the development of the civilization of our continent.

6. Social, political, and economic influence of the mother countries over the American colonies.

7. Operation of the institutions of these mother countries in the colonies. Modifications which they underwent and chief causes thereof.

8. Special institutions which the mother countries created for the colonies of the New World. Their object and result.

9. Factors which contributed toward the formation and development of the colonial mind and of the American character.

10. Picture of the colonial epoch. Life and customs. Wherein they resembled and wherein they differed from the mother countries.

EPOCH OF EMANCIPATION

1. Causes of the emancipation movement in the colonies of America. Comparison of the causes which led to the independence of the English colonies and those which led to the emancipation of the Latin-American colonies.

2. Degree of preparedness of the American colonies for independent existence.

3. Influence of the Napoleonic wars and of their political results on some military leaders of the emancipation movement.

4. Mental characteristics of the first American statesmen. Monarchical tendencies in some of them.

5. Reasons why the republican and democratic organization has predominated in the American nations.

6. Explanation why the English colonies formed a single nation upon becoming independent, while the Latin-American colonies were unable to form a federation or even a confederation.

EPOCH OF THE REPUBLIC

1. Significance of the struggles for independence in the formation of the national character of the American nations.

2. Influence of the civilization of Europe on that of America.

3. Since gaining its independence, to what extent has America been socially and politically different from Europe, and to what extent has it come to have a civilization, interests, and problems differing from those of Europe.

4. The political, economic, and social development of this continent. Institutions, government, administration, condition of the people, property, culture, sciences, arts, philosophy, political ideals.

5. Ethnographic composition and geographical position of the American countries as factors in the development of their civilization.

6. Influence which the expansion of the United States has had on the growth of its own civilization.

7. Movements toward union and federation in Latin America: their causes and effects.

8. Should the civilization of America be studied and expounded from the same historical standpoint as that of the Old World? What method should be followed in writing the history of the New World in order to bring out the peculiar features of its civilization and show the problems of every kind with which it has to deal?

9. Sources of American history. Historical bibliography and literature.

In addition to the foregoing, and also under the section of Social Sciences, the following topics are included: Public international law, Conventional international law, Diplomatic history, International policy, Political economy, Social economy, Criminology, Police, Literature and fine arts, American universities.

The officers of the committee on organization are: Honorary President, Marcial Martínez; President, Valentín Letelier; Vice-presidents, Manuel Egidio Ballesteros and Miguel Cruchaga; General Secretary, Eduardo Poirier; Treasurer, Octavio Maira.

For a copy of the "First Bulletin," issued May 28 in behalf of the Congress, those interested should address the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.

The name "Kentucky." — There appears nothing in support of the popular meaning, the "Dark and Bloody Ground," usually assigned to the name "Kentucky." From *A History of the Mississippi Valley*, by Spears and Clark (1903), it is learned that a leading Cherokee chief, Oconostota, about 1775, spoke of the Kentucky region as a "dark and bloody ground."

The first known use of the name Kentucky is under the form "Cantucky" in a deposition of Alexander Maginty before William Allen, chief justice of Pennsylvania, October 12, 1753 (*Colonial Records of Pennsylvania*, v, 663, 1851). A portion of the deposition is as follows: "Being on their Return from Trading with the Cuttawas, a nation who live in the Territories of Carolina, were on the Twenty-Sixth Day of January last attacked and taken Prisoners by a company of Coghnawagos, or French Praying Indians, from the River Saint Lawrence, being in Number Seventy (with whom was one white man called Philip, a Low Dutchman), at a Place about Twenty-Five Miles from the Blue Lick Town, and on the South Bank of Cantucky

River, which empties itself into Allegeny River about Two Hundred Miles below the Lower Shawanese Town." But in Maginty's petition to the Pennsylvania Assembly (*Assembly Journal of Votes and Proceedings* for 1753, October 16, p. 272), the form "Kantucqui" is applied to a river which is described as a western branch of the Ohio. In Article III of the Treaty of Greenville, 1795, the river is described as the "Cuttawa or Kentucky"; on Hutchins' Map, 1778, and in Morse's *Gazetteer of North America*, 1798, the Kentucky river "is sometimes called Cuttawa" (p. 260). This river appears on the Walpole Grant of Vandalia, 1773, as the "Louisa Catawba, or Cuttawa." But in the *Journal of Christopher Gist* the name "Great Cuttawa River" evidently means the Cherokee river, now the Tennessee; and Hendrick Aupaumut in his interesting Narrative in *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania* (II, 1827), mentions the fact that in 1791 "three of Kuttoohwauw Nation or Cherekes arrived at the Forks" or Auglaize on the Miami river, and on page 128 of the same publication he writes "Kuttoohwoh, or Cherekes."

Several years ago I reached the conclusion that the term "Kentucky" was derived from the Choctaw *kantak*, or a close cognate thereof (with the suffix of the absolute case *-i*), signifying "china brier, or china-root" (*Smilax pseudo-china*), from the roots of which the Indians made bread, a jelly, and hot cakes or fritters. William Bartram, in his *Travels* (p. 239, 1792), describes the Indian method of preparing this tuber for food. He writes: "They chop the roots in pieces, which are afterwards well pounded in a wooden mortar, then being mixed with clean water, in a tray or trough, they strain it through baskets; the sediment, which settles to the bottom of the second vessel, is afterwards dried in the open air, and is then a very fine reddish flour or meal; a small quantity of this mixed with warm water and sweetened with honey, when cool, becomes a beautiful, delicious jelly, very nourishing and wholesome. They also mix it with fine corn flour, which being fried in fresh bear's oil makes very good hot cakes or fritters."

John Filson (*Description, Settlement and Present State of Kentucky*, 1784, in Imlay's *Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America*, 1793) says that in 1767 John Finley and some others "fortunately travelled over the fertile region, *now* called Kentucky, *then* but known to the Indians, by the name of the Dark and Bloody Ground, and sometimes the Middle Ground." But on Evans' *Map of the Middle British Colonies in America*, edition of 1755, the legend "Kentucke river," is found, showing, with Maginty's deposition cited above, its early use.

From the Memorandum Book of Colonel William Preston, cited by Speed in *Filson Club Publications*, No. 2, 1886, it is learned that the Miami Indian name for the Kentucky river was *Milewakemecepewe*, but no definition of it is given. John Johnston, United States Agent of Indian Affairs at Piqua, Ohio, in a letter to Caleb Atwater, June 17, 1819, wrote that "Kentucky is a Shawnoese word, and signifies, at the head of a River," but without an analysis. In so far as mere approximation of sounds and a general applicability to the situation may warrant, there appears no great difficulty in deriving "Kentucky" from the common Iroquois *Kentake* or *Kentakekowa*, "On the meadow," and "On the large meadow," but in the lack of historical evidence directly connecting the two terms only a possible relation may be assumed. But, conversely, there are certain considerations which render improbable the identification of "Kentucky" with the Iroquois terms cited above. First, the name was apparently quite unknown to the French writers and explorers previous to the middle of the 18th century. LaSalle and Gallinée (1669) and Celoron (1749) who explored the Ohio river and some of its northern affluents and who were also well acquainted with the Iroquois tribes, did not, so far as the writer can learn, obtain a name applied by the Iroquois to what was afterward known as "Kentucky." It seems incredible that the French would have remained ignorant of the name had the Iroquois been in the habit of applying their own term *Kentake*, or *Kentakekowa*, to the region in which the French were then vitally interested, although the Iroquois were evidently at that period quite familiar with this region, for at the time of the visit of LaSalle and Gallinée to them they had many Shawnee prisoners. Second, in the deed of the lands on the Kentucky river to Henderson, made in 1775 by the Cherokee, one of the landmarks is therein described as "the mouth of Kentucky, Chenoca, or what by the English is called Louisa river," thus showing that the name Kentucky had not as yet become the common name of that river. Moreover, Chenoca, or Chenoa as it is sometimes written, was the Cherokee name of the region on the river commonly called Kentucky, and is derived from the Cherokee vocable denoting "cedar," and as a locative signifying "at the cedar place," or "at the cedar country." This derivation is confirmed by the line "To wild Kentucky's *cedar*-shadowed waves," employed by Daniel Bryan in recounting the adventures of Daniel Boone, in the *Mountain Muse*, 1813. Specifically, the name Chenoca appears to have been applied to "all the land south of Kentucky to the Cumberland river" (Smith, *History of Kentucky*, 1892).

The expression, "The Dark and Bloody Ground," applied, as a conjectured translation of the term "Kentucky," to the region along the river of this name, has no known relation to the latter word. The following facts suggest the true derivation of the expression first cited above. From Felix Walker's narrative of his trip with Daniel Boone in 1775 (*DeBow's Review*, Feb. 1854), the following is learned of Walker and his companion; namely, that they proceeded to Watauga river, a tributary of the Holston, to the residence of Col. Charles Robertson, "where a treaty was held by Colonel Richard Henderson and his associates, with the Cherokee tribe of Indians, for the purchase" of the country "then called the Bloody Ground, so named from the continual wars and quarrels of the hunting parties of Indians of different tribes who all claimed the ground as their own" (p. 161); that the Dragging Canoe, one of the Over-hill Cherokee chiefs, said at this treaty that there was "a dark cloud" over the country sold, declaring that though he would vouch that the Cherokee would not injure Henderson and his people, he feared the hostility of "the Northern Indians," meaning probably the Iroquois, the Illinois, or the Shawnee and their neighbors; that the distinguished Cherokee chief "Atticulaculla," then about 90 years of age, "a very small man, and so lean and light-habited, that I scarcely believe he would have exceeded more in weight than a pound for each year of his life," confidently asserted that he could vindicate the "rightful claims of his people to the Bloody Ground, then in treaty to be sold to the white people."

The deposition of one Sam Wilson (*Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, 1, 292) in the case of Virginia *vs.* Henderson shows that at the Watauga treaty in 1775 there was bitter opposition by the Cherokee to the inclusion of so much land in the demands of the Transylvania Company, and that Dragging Canoe delivered an address in which, stamping his foot violently on the earth, he exclaimed, "This is *Bloody Ground*," and then pausing and "pointing his finger ominously to the northwest," significantly added, "and *Dark* and *Difficult* to *Settle!*" The foregoing data from the deposition of Wilson and from the narrative of Walker supply presumptive evidence that the phrase "Dark and Bloody Ground" is apparently not a translation of the name "Kentucky," but is rather a brief embodiment of well-known epithets frequently applied to that country by the Cherokee at the Watauga treaty and earlier.

J. N. B. HEWITT.

Ancient Works on the Muskingum. — In Volume I, No. 9, of *The Columbian Magazine*, published in Philadelphia in May 1787, appeared

an article by Capt. Jonathan Heart entitled "Description and Plan of some Remains of Ancient Works on the Muskingum." This article, which does not appear to have been known to many of the later writers on the subject, has now become quite scarce. Moreover, it is thought to have been the first description and plan of an American earthwork ever published, for which reason, added to its scarcity, it is deemed worthy of being reprinted at the present time.

The plan (pl. XVII) is an exact reproduction of the plate in *The Columbian Magazine*, with the exception that beneath the last four words of the inscription occurs the legend: "By Jon^{a} Heart Capt^{n} 1st Amer^{n} Reg^{t}." The description follows:

Account of some Remains of ancient Works, on the Muskingum, with a Plan of these Works. By J. HEART, *Capt. in the first American regiment.*

The inclosed is a plan of the remains of some ancient works, situate on the east side of the Muskingum, at about half a mile from its junction with the river Ohio. They consist of No. 1. which, for distinction's sake, we call the town. No. 2. the fortification, and No. 3. the pyramid, and some detached works.

The town is about one quarter of a mile square, surrounded with a line of walls of earth, from six to ten feet high, and from twenty to forty feet thick, the walls on each side are divided into four nearly equal parts, by three openings in each, directly oposite to each other, and openings also at each angle of the town ; the openings in the center of the walls are the largest, particularly that on the side next to the Muskingum, from which opening a covered way, 120 feet wide, leads by a gradual descent 120 yards to the low grounds, where it is probable the Muskingum then run — this covered way is guarded on each side with walls, commencing at 20 yards distance from the walls of the town, and gradually become more elevated as the covert way descends, and near their termination towards the Muskingum are 30 feet high, being nearly on a plane with the walls of the town ; the covert way is sloping from the center towards the walls, like the pavement of a street, as tho' there might have been canals all joining the walls, to carry the water from the town — at the north-west corner of the town is an oblong mount, 74 by 44 yards square, and six feet high, the top a perfect plane, a regular ascent leads to the top of it, at the center of each side, directly opposite each other, and in a line with the opposite openings in the walls of the opposite sides of the town — near the south-wall of the town is a similar mount, 50 by 40 yards square, with this difference only, that instead of an ascent to go up, on the side next the wall of the town, is a hollow way 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet towards the center of the mount, and then a gradual ascent to the plane of the top — a little back is a small circular mount, with four small caves at equal distances and opposite each other—at the south-east corner is also an oblong mount, 36 by 18

yards, but less conspicuous — at the south-west corner is a semi-circular parapet, guarding the opening with a circular mount on the parapet, opposite the angle of the town.

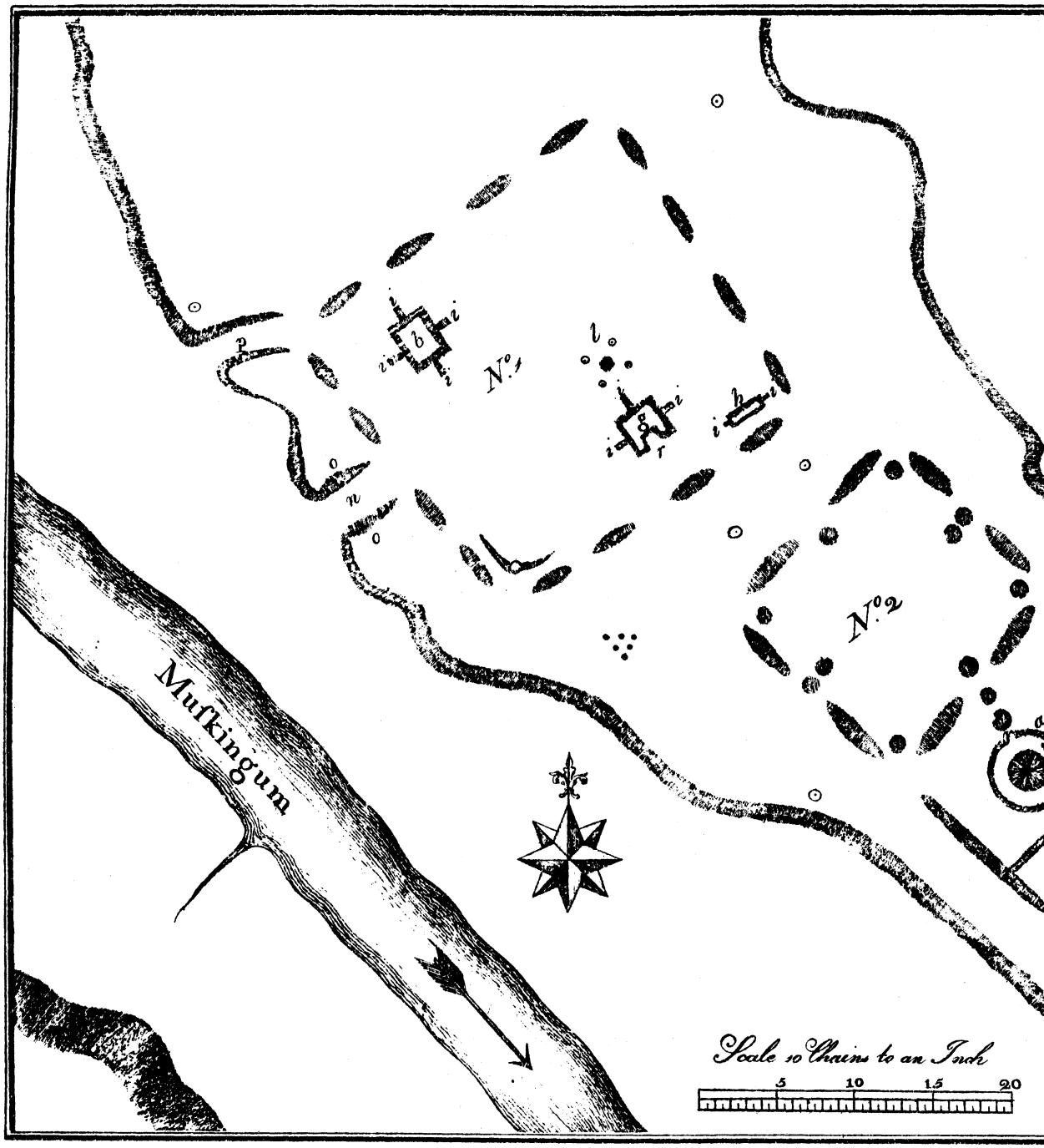
No. 2. The fortifications are also nearly square, with openings only in the center of the opposite walls, and at the four angles, each opening is guarded with a circular mount 10 feet high, the openings on the east and west sides of the fortifications have two of those mounts back of each other — between the town and fortifications are some large caves, [1] mounts, graves, &c.

No. 3. The pyramid is a circular mount, a little oval, 50 feet high, 390 in circumference, surrounded with a ditch 5 feet deep, and 15 wide, a parapet outwards, 759 feet in circumference, an opening in the parapet towards the fortifications. There are other wall, mounts and caves less conspicuous, and perhaps independent of those particularly mentioned, [which] might be considered as works of nature, but in connection with other parts are proof of art and design. The trees growing on the pyramid and different parts of the works are large, in some instances there are white oak trees of near four feet diameter, growing from a rise of earth, evidently made by the decay of a more antient growth — the soil as well as the timber are the same in appearance in every part of the works, as in the common wilderness — The graves mentioned between the town and fortifications are small mounts of earth, from some of which human bones have been taken — in one were found bones in the natural position of a man, buried nearly east and west, and a quantity of ising-glass [2] on his breast — in the other graves the bones were irregular, some calcined by fire, others only burnt to a certain degree, as to render them more durable ; in others the mouldered bones retained their shape without any substance, others were partly rotten, and partly the remains of decayed bones — in most of the graves were found stones evidently burnt, pieces of charcoal, Indian arrows, and pieces of earthen ware, which appear to be a composition of shells and a cement.

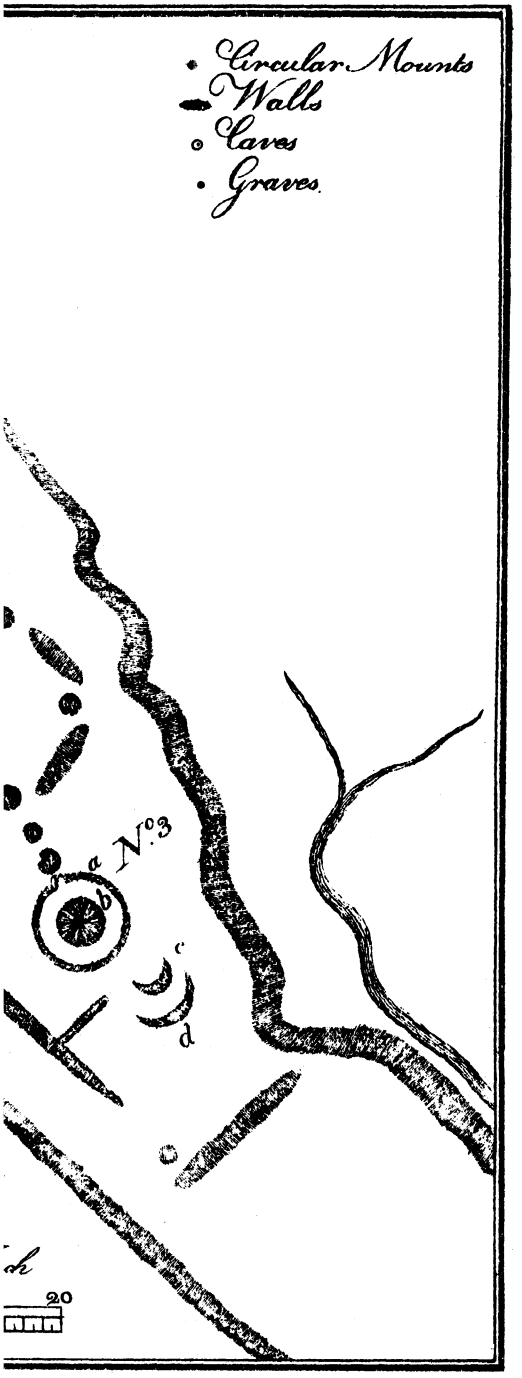
Nothing is yet found which can lead to a discovery, when, or by whom those works were constructed, or the design of the different parts ; the accounts of the Indians are irregular and inconsistent, and carry more fable than appearance of tradition — but the uniform regularity, and prodigious extent of the works, as well as their former height (if we may calculate from their present appearance, and their probable antiquity) are convincing proofs that they

[1] This and the subsequent references to *caves* probably refer to caches used by the Indians for the storage and preservation of grain, skins, etc. If this supposition is correct it is evidence of the site having recently been occupied. But the tribe by which the site was occupied need not necessarily have had any connection with the builders of the works. — B.

[2] Sheets of "ising-glass," or mica, have been found throughout the Ohio valley, in contact with burials. Often they evidently served as mirrors, while again pieces were cut into various designs or perforated and used as ornaments. This, however, is probably the earliest reference to mica having been discovered in graves. — B.



Plan of the Remains of some Ancient Works on



ks on the Muskingum.

were constructed by a people not only numerous, but well acquainted with the art of fortification and defence, and added a beautiful uniformity to usefulness in the construction of every part.

Explanation of the Plate.

No. 1. The town *b*, *g*, *h*, mounts of earth *i*, *i*, *i*, &c., ascents leading to the top of the mounts, *r*, a hollow way, leading also to the top of the mount, *l*, a circular mount with four caves, *m*, a semicircular parapet, with a circular mount at *m*, *p*, a covered way 120 feet wide, 120 yards long, with walls 30 feet high at *o*, *o–n*, a covered way.

No. 2. The fortifications.

No. 3. The pyramid, *a*, the parapet and ditch 759 feet in circumference, 5 feet deep, and 15 feet wide, with an opening at *r*, — *b*, a circular mount 50 feet high, and 390 feet in circumferenee ; *c*, a semicircular redoubt, *d*, a ditch and parapet.

The area occupied by this group of works later became the site of the town of Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, and through subsequent writers they became known as " the Marietta works."

A map of the area, drawn from a survey made by Charles Whittlesey in 1837, was reproduced as plate XXVI by Squier and Davis, in *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, 1847, while a general view of the works, from the northeast, appears as the frontispiece to the same volume. The more important differences between the two maps may be briefly stated.

In the Whittlesey survey a rectangular mound is shown in the northern angle of the larger enclosure (Heart's No. 1), which does not appear on Heart's map. But on Whittlesey's map the two crescent-shaped embankments represented on Heart's map as *d*, southeast of the large mound, are not shown, nor are the graves that occurred between the two enclosures.

A bibliography of " the Marietta works " may be found in the *Catalogue of Prehistoric Works*, by Dr Cyrus Thomas, Washington, 1891, p. 188. DAVID I. BUSHNELL, JR.

An Interesting Kentucky Pipe and a Unique English Medal of the Cromwellian Period. — The United States National Museum possesses what is probably the most interesting " great pipe " ever found in America. Two photographic views of it are here given (fig. 90), and also a sectional drawing of the bowl and stem perforations, showing the striæ made by the sand used in drilling (fig. 91).

The pipe is from Lexington, Kentucky, and was collected by Mr J. Peter. It is labeled "Kentucky University," but unfortunately there is no information regarding its history. It is made of steatite; it weighs five pounds and twelve ounces, stands nine inches high, is ten inches in

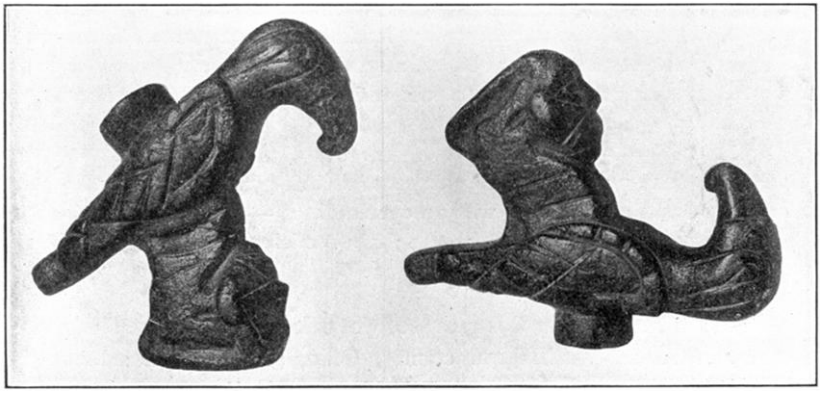


FIG. 90. — "Great pipe" of steatite from Kentucky.

greatest length, and two and a half inches thick from side to side. Among known pipes the type is unique. It represents a large bird, with strongly curved beak, standing in a natural position upon a pedestal. Inverted, the pipe exhibits the head and neck of a man. The surface is highly polished, and on it are incised lines indicating the bird's wing and tail feathers, as well as lines on the man's face which were probably intended to represent paint or tattoo marks. The eyes of both the bird and the man are also indicated by incised lines. Both the bowl of the pipe and the stem hole are elongate cone-shaped openings which intersect at a right angle to each other. The opening in the bowl becomes larger toward the mouth, which measures an inch and three-eighths in diameter, whereas the stem opening measures only three-fourths of an inch. Both perforations decrease gradually in diameter as they approach the point of intersection.

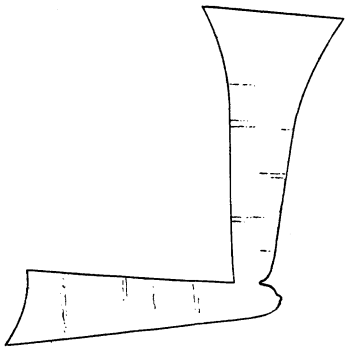


FIG. 91.—Section of the bowl and stem perforations of the "great pipe."

From the point of view of the aborigines this pipe must have been of

great importance and value. It is well known that among many of the Indian tribes there were "great pipes" that were used only on the most solemn occasions, such as the making of a treaty with the whites or with a neighboring tribe, or in other ceremonies of civil or religious importance. The giving of a "great pipe" is recorded by Rev. William M. Beauchamp,[1] who refers to such a gift from Sir William Johnson to the Iroquois in 1756. This pipe is said to have been the largest in America, and it was designed to be hung up in the council house at Onondaga, New York.

Though the pipe here described is so rudely conventional, the type is believed to indicate European influence. This belief is strengthened by the medal herein illustrated (fig. 92), which exhibits on both sides an arrangement of heads similar to that of the pipe. This medal is described in a recent publication of the British Museum.[2] The specimen owned by

FIG. 92. — Cromwellian medal of 1650.

that institution is of lead and is said to be unique, but it is of a type common at the period. The description says: "Cromwell and Fairfax Satirical Medal, 1650. A Dutch satirical medal referring to the retirement of Fairfax from the chief command of the Parliamentary forces, June 25, 1650, and to the appointment of Cromwell as Captain-General on the following day. The satirical inscriptions point out Fairfax as the dupe of Cromwell's superior cunning, and also infer that Cromwell had outwitted Fairfax by persuading him to resign the chief-generalship of the army which he himself desired and did indeed succeed to. This type is taken from the well-known satirical medal of a Pope's head with that of the Devil and a Cardinal's head with that of a fool."

[1] *Bull. 78, New York State Museum*, 1905, p. 305.

[2] *Medallic Illustrations of Great Britain and Ireland*, London, 1905.

The publication cited does not refer to the existence of such a medal in silver. The one here illustrated is of the latter metal, however. It was brought to America from England in 1792.

JOSEPH D. MCGUIRE.

The Preservation of Water-soaked Archeological Objects of Wood. —The difficulty of preserving the forms of water-soaked archeological objects of wood recovered from bogs and the muddy beds of rivers and lakes is well known to most curators. An examination of the collections from the Swiss lakes, for example, shows most of the wooden specimens shrunken to such an extent as to give but a faint idea of their original forms. In view of the serious loss to American students caused by shrinkage of the remarkable wood carvings collected by Cushing from the sites of the Key-dwellers of the gulf coast of Florida,[1] a record of the process followed by the writer in the successful preservation of a few objects of this class may be of interest.

It is of primary importance that such specimens *should not be allowed to dry before treatment.* When taken from the mud they should be cleaned under water, wrapped in wet cotton batting, and kept in water or, preferably, in water to which about 10 per cent. of alcohol has been added. For transportation they may be packed in wet cotton batting and placed in small tin cans nearly filled with the above mixture of alcohol and water, and hermetically sealed.

The purpose of subsequent treatment is to replace the water in the specimen with a non-volatile rigid substance which will prevent contraction. Hard paraffin was used for this purpose with very satisfactory results. The process of replacement is as follows:

The specimen is immersed in three or four baths of alcohol and water, the first being about 25 per cent. and the others approximately 50 per cent., 75 per cent., and 95 per cent. alcohol. It is then transferred to absolute alcohol. It should remain in each bath about two days, or longer for large objects. By this treatment the water in the wood is gradually replaced by alcohol. The specimen is now immersed in xylol (xylene), an inflammable preparation from coal-tar. After a day or two it is transferred to fresh xylol where it may remain for about the same length of time or until the xylol has wholly replaced the alcohol. The object is now suspended in melted paraffin kept hot by a boiling water bath. For specimens of medium size it usually requires four to six hours

[1] A Preliminary Report on the Exploration of Ancient Key-Dweller Remains on the Gulf Coast of Florida, *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, Phila., XXXV, no. 153.

for the paraffin to replace the xylol which is absorbed or thrown off in gas that rises to the surface in bubbles. The specimen should remain immersed for a while after the bubbles cease to rise. The paraffin may partially cool before removing the object treated, which may be dipped once or twice in the paraffin as it cools. It is essential that the quantity of each bath should be several times greater than the amount required to cover the specimen, and also that the final bath of both alcohol and of xylol be pure, otherwise enough water will remain to seriously interfere with the absorption of paraffin and the wood will shrink in proportion to the amount of water it contains. Paraffin contracts somewhat in cooling, but not enough to materially alter the form of the specimen.

The above process is practically the same as is followed in preparing biological sections. After a few days the exterior coating of paraffin may be removed with benzine applied with a flat camel's hair brush, when the surface of the wood will appear in its natural color and texture. This treatment, if carefully followed, does not injure painted surfaces. Care must be taken not to allow the specimen to soak in benzine, as too much paraffin will be dissolved.

The few experiments by the writer in restoring the forms of wooden specimens in *old* collections from the Swiss lakes have been unsuccessful, although a few recently dried objects of this class were fully restored by immersion in a 3 per cent. solution of caustic potash in water.[1] Unfortunately they shrank again when the potash solution was replaced by water or alcohol. It is hoped that further experiments along this line may prove as successful as the treatment described above of specimens freshly taken from the water.

CHARLES C. WILLOUGHBY.

PEABODY MUSEUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The American Museum of Natural History will conduct anthropological researches in several fields during the summer. Mr Harlan I. Smith will continue his studies in northeastern Wyoming. Mr Smith's aim is to begin the location of fields for future detailed coöperative exploration by the museums of the country in this middle-ground of a vast neglected area for archeological exploration, extending from the Gulf to the Arctic, and including all of Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, the greater part of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Colorado, Utah, and the British Possessions. Mr Smith has repeatedly called

[1] *American Anthropologist*, 1904, VI, 3.

attention to the fact that from this region there is little archeological material, and regarding it hardly any archeological literature, although it is larger than the remaining part of North America. The summer's work may extend a short distance into Dakota or Montana, if not into both. Dr R. H. Lowie left New York in May for the Mackenzie River region north of Lake Athabasca, where he will begin anthropological studies among the Athabascan tribes, and during the latter part of the season he will continue work already begun among the Northern Plains Indians of the United States. Mr Alanson Skinner will collect anthropological data and specimens in the James Bay region of Canada, and particularly among the Indian tribes of Labrador. Mr Gilbert L. Wilson takes up anthropological work among the Mandan and Hidatsa Indians of North Dakota. Dr J. R. Walker is devoting his time to the study of special points in the ethnology of the Dakota Indians, chiefly on Pine Ridge reservation, and Prof. Howard Richards is in China gathering anthropological material. Dr Hugh M. Smith, of Washington, D. C., is doing volunteer collecting of anthropological material in the Philippine islands for the Museum in connection with the biological survey of the group which has been undertaken by the United States Bureau of Fisheries. Capt. George Comer is continuing his valuable work among the Eskimo of the Hudson Bay region, whence he has already brought the Museum much important material. Mr V. Stefánsson left New York about the middle of April for an expedition down the Mackenzie river to its mouth and eastward along the coast of the Arctic ocean, for the purpose of studying the ethnology of the Eskimo tribes inhabiting the region. Dr C. C. Vinton has again taken up collecting in Korea, giving his chief attention to surviving ancient industries. Mr Herbert J. Spinden is investigating the ethnology of the Nez Percé Indians. Mr George J. Geis is gathering specimens and general ethnological data among the primitive Kachins of Upper Burma. Under the auspices of the Congo Free State, ethnological and anthropological collections are being made in various parts of the Congo basin.

John Hitz, who died suddenly in Washington, D. C., March 28, 1908, was born at Davos, Switzerland, September 14, 1828. He was the son of John and Anna (Kohler) Hitz. When three years of age he came to this country with his father's family, which settled in Washington, where he resided until his death. He received a liberal education in private schools and colleges in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and for several years was engaged in teaching. From 1864 to 1882 he was a trustee of public academic and industrial schools in Washington. In 1864 he was

appointed consul general of Switzerland in Washington, to succeed his father, and held that office for seventeen years, during which time he was largely instrumental in carrying into effect the first International Postal Order Exchange between the United States and Switzerland, and he presented plans for and urged the introduction of universal postage stamps. He also urged the utilization of the mountain streams of Switzerland for generating electric power for railways, and he was publicly credited by the engineer of the Rigi Mountain Railway, N. Riggenbach, as having originated the idea for the construction of railways of this character in that country. Mr Hitz's chief interest was always in the promotion of educational and philanthropic undertakings. He was a member of the Anthropological Society of Washington, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Education Association, the American National Red Cross Society, the National Geographic Society, the Society of American Florists, the Society for Philosophical Inquiry, the Swiss Benevolent Society, and other American and foreign organizations. For Red Cross work rendered in New Orleans in 1884 he was awarded a silver medal by the Empress Augusta of Germany, and in 1878 a medal was presented to him for his services as Swiss commissioner to the International Exposition in Philadelphia. He was an accomplished musician, and often took part in public musical performances. He contributed many articles of value to educational periodicals, wrote a number of social science reports, and wrote and edited many papers relating to the deaf, including an article on Miss Keller published in Volume 8, No. 2, of this journal. He was a most intimate and helpful friend of Miss Helen Keller and rendered her much aid in the preparation of her books for publication. In 1890, when Dr Alexander Graham Bell was arranging for the establishment of the Volta Bureau in Washington, designed for the especial purpose of increasing and diffusing knowledge relating to the deaf, he selected Mr Hitz as superintendent and placed him in charge of all plans for organizing the work. Mr Hitz really created the Volta Bureau and remained in charge of it until his death. He was a man of liberal education, broad culture, fine artistic taste, generous and kindly disposition, and high Christian character. He was a clear, forcible writer, and the records of his life work are extensive and valuable.

GEORGE C. MAYNARD.

Recent Exploration of Caverns in the Ozarks. — Early in May, the Department of Archeology of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, sent an expedition to Benton and Madison counties, Arkansas, to explore

certain caverns that had been seen by Mr E. H. Jacobs, who had been sent on a preliminary trip through the White river country. Mr Jacobs reported the existence of more than thirty caverns within an area covering approximately eighty by forty miles.

Dr Charles Peabody, the director, and Mr W. K. Moorehead, the curator of the department, spent five weeks in the field. From Fayetteville, Arkansas, they examined the country southward and eastward through a region never before visited by archeologists. Four caverns were explored, one of them in limestone and the rest in sandstone. The largest, Kelley Cavern, is about seventy meters in extent, with an overhang of thirty meters, while the bluff is about fifteen meters high. The ashes in this cavern ranged from one to three meters in depth, requiring a force of from twelve to fifteen men for more than two weeks to remove them.

The character of the cave material differs essentially from that found on the surrounding village sites. Shallow metates were numerous in the ashes of the caverns, thirty-seven having been found in Kelley Cavern alone. The extreme scarcity of certain other artifacts in the region deserves mention. Only one or two grooved axes have been found; there are no celts, no slate ornaments or problematical forms, no grooved hammers, no hematite implements, none of the spades and hoes common in the East and North, and only two pipes have been discovered in the entire region; but everywhere in the fields are great quantities of chips, spawls, hammerstones, knives, and projectile points — larger numbers indeed than either Dr Peabody or Mr Moorehead ever saw in any other part of the United States. The collection brought to Andover numbers about 1200 specimens.

The country is difficult of access, most of the caverns lying twenty to thirty miles from the nearest railway. The elevation ranges from 1300 to 1600 or 1700 feet. Judging from reports brought in by mountaineers there are many caverns in this region. These will be explored by Phillips Academy from time to time, permission having been obtained from the company which controls upward of 30,000 acres of land in the cavern country.

Remarks on a Footnote to Mr R. H. Mathews' Recent Paper. — Mr R. H. Mathews asserts in his paper on Marriage and Descent in the Arranda, printed in the last issue of this magazine (page 98, note 4), that in my *Kinship and Marriage in Australia* I have copied extensively from an old map of his and not acknowledged my indebtedness. I did

not, as I shall show, need to copy from him; I did not in fact copy from him; and I did not consult his map in preparing my own. The curious, who wish for proof of this statement, may find it in the following facts:

(1) The tables in my work (pp. 41–50) give the names of more than fifty tribes, not including those of the eight-class organization; Mr Mathews in the paper referred to mentions only twenty. (2) I give the names of more than forty pairs of phratries; Mr Mathews gives but twelve. (3) My two maps show what is also given in my tables, that the boundaries of phratry and class organization are not always the same; Mr Mathews lumps phratries and classes together. These facts alone are sufficient to upset the charge against me. No one who will take the trouble to look at my third map will see much resemblance in it to that of Mr Mathews.

My maps were based on the lists of the tribes given in the tables just mentioned; and, although Mr Mathews suggests a different view, there are few tribes whose location cannot be determined from the maps of Curr (1886), Roth (1898), Spencer and Gillen (1899 and 1904), Dr Howitt (1904), and others.

Perhaps if Mr Mathews had been able to refer to these well-known authorities his map would have been more accurate. As a first attempt his map was a praiseworthy effort, though naturally lacking in detail. That the map of a later writer like myself should bear a general resemblance to his own is not unnatural; but if Mr Mathews wishes to be reputed a person of sound judgment he will refrain from making charges of plagiarism on such ludicrously insufficient grounds.

I may add that in my map II the numbers viii and ix should be reversed.

NORTHCOTE W. THOMAS.

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School of American Archeology. — The Committee on American Archeology of the Archeological Institute of America has established a School of American Archeology with the following regulations:

I. The School of American Archeology is established to conduct the researches of the Institute in the American field and afford opportunities for field work and training to students of archeology.

II. The School will direct the expeditions of the local societies in their respective fields, maintain archeological researches in the various culture areas of the American continent, direct the work of fellows and collaborate with universities and other scientific organizations, both home and foreign, in the advancement of archeological research.

III. The School will afford to students opportunities for field experience and training. No courses will be given which duplicate class instruction offered by the universities. Students will be attached to field parties of the local societies, or to other expeditions under the direction of the School. Classes may be formed to proceed to any point where important archeological work is in progress for field sessions.

IV. The committee on American archeology, consisting of the president and secretary of the Institute and seven other members elected by the council, one each year for a term of seven years, shall be the managing committee of the School; and the director of American archeology, appointed by the committee, shall be its executive officer. The committee is authorized to maintain fellowships, archeological stations, publications, the various kinds of work herein provided for, and to raise funds for the support of the same. Its funds shall be held by the treasurer of the Institute and disbursed by him on the order of the chairman of the managing committee, approved by the president of the Institute.

The managing committee consists of the following: Miss Alice C. Fletcher, chairman; Professor Franz Boas, Mr Charles P. Bowditch, Professor Mitchell Carroll, Dr J. Walter Fewkes, Mrs John Hays Hammond, Professor Francis W. Kelsey, Dr Charles F. Lummis, and Professor F. W. Putnam.

The Colorado Society of the Archeological Institute has commenced the excavation of the Cannonball ruins, in the McElmo drainage, Montezuma county, Colorado. This work is supported jointly by the Institute's School of American Archeology, the State University of Colorado, and the Colorado State Historical Society, and will be conducted under the supervision of the Institute's director of American archeology. The School also announces excavations in Utah, beginning June 1, and in Pajarito Park, New Mexico, beginning August 15. An expedition for the study of the Maya culture in Central America will take the field about December 1. Properly qualified students will be admitted to all these expeditions. Application should be made to the director, Edgar L. Hewett, 1333 F street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Harvard Anthropological Society. — The Harvard Anthropological Society celebrated its tenth anniversary in May. The club was founded in 1898 mainly through the initiative of the late Dr Frank Russell and Mr Walter S. Andrews. Its object "is the promotion of interest in the study of the natural history of man and of the history of human culture with special reference to its origins and primitive forms and to the general laws of its development."

The society is composed of undergraduates and graduates of Harvard University who are taking or have taken courses offered by the Department of Anthropology. The officers, with the exception of the permanent secretary, are elected from the student body. Meetings open only to members are held every month during the college year, at which time papers are presented and discussed. The society thus furnishes a means of intercourse between the older and younger men which is not possible in any other way.

During the first seven years of the history of the organization two or more public lectures were given under the auspices of the society each year. A different policy has been carried out during the last three years. Two dinners have been held annually with a special guest of honor who has delivered an address. These occasions have proved most profitable as well as enjoyable as many former members of the society have returned.

The society numbers among its honorary members Professor F. W. Putnam, Miss Alice Fletcher, Mr C. P. Bowditch, Professor Franz Boas, and Professor A. C. Haddon. Among the speakers at the meetings of the club have been, in addition to the honorary members, Professor A. M. Lythgoe, Professor George F. Moore, Professor Leo Wiener, Professor A. L. Kroeber, Professor Marshall H. Saville, Mr Stewart Culin, Professor E. H. Nichols, Dr J. M. Bell, Professor John Murdoch, Professor G. H. Chase, and Mr E. B. Drew. A. M. T.

Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., died at his residence, Britwell, Berkhampstead, England, on May 31, in his eighty-fifth year. The son of Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D., and Anne, daughter of Captain Thomas Dickinson, R.N., he was born at Britwell Court, Bucks, November 17, 1823, and was educated at Market Bosworth School. In 1854 Evans was elected honorary secretary of the Geological Society, which position he held for twenty years. He was treasurer of the Royal Society from 1878 to 1898, and president of many learned bodies, including the Geological Society, 1874–76; Anthropological Institute, 1877–79; Society of Antiquaries, 1885–92; Institute of Chemical Industry, 1892–93; British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1897–98; Midland Institute, 1899, and Egypt Exploration Fund, 1899–1906. He was also a trustee of the British Museum; chairman of the Society of Arts, 1900–01; high sheriff of Herts, 1881; vice-chairman or chairman of the Herts County Council, 1888–1905; chairman of Herts Quarter Sessions, St Albans; chairman of the Lawes Agricultural Trust Committee; correspondent of the Institut de France, and honorary fellow of

Brasenose College, Oxford. Among his publications are: *The Coins of the Ancient Britains*, 1864, Supplement, 1890; and *The Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1881. But it was by Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, 1872 (second edition, 1897), that he was best known to American students, some at least of whom regard it as the most noteworthy contribution ever made to the subject. Certain it is, this work has become a classic, appreciated no less by American archeologists than by their British confrères. Among Sir John Evans' recreations was the collection of coins and antiquities. He was knighted in 1892 and was thrice married.

John Walter Hastings was born on July 22, 1883, and died April 26, 1908, from injuries received in an accident on that day. He received the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1905 and A.M. in 1906. In the summer of 1904 he was one of the party of students from the University who, under Dr W. C. Farabee, made a tour on horseback through the Southwest; and in the summer of 1905 he made collections for the Peabody Museum on the western coast of Iceland. In December, 1906, he was appointed ethnologist of the South American Expedition of the Peabody Museum, and accompanied the expedition in that capacity in 1907, during which period the expedition spent considerable time in the Andean plateau of Peru and Bolivia and also, after crossing the Andes at an elevation of 16,500 feet, made explorations which covered nearly two thousand miles on the rivers Madre de Dios, Beni, and Marmoré, and their head waters. In September, 1907, Mr Hastings resigned, and returning to this country, occupied himself with literary work. He was a member of the American Anthropological Association, the Society of the Cincinnati, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Harvard Travellers Club, and the Harvard Club of New York.

LOUIS J. DE MILHAU.

Corrections Concerning California Indians. — Owing to my absence in California when my article on The Distribution and Classification of the Mewan Stock of California[1] was passing through the press I did not see the proof, and as a consequence several typographic errors crept in. Three of these are of sufficient importance to need correction.

On page 344, line 18, for "*Ko'-ne-u-kon'-ne*" read "*Ko'-ne* or *Kon'-ne*."

On page 353, line 8 from bottom, for "*Tso'-kew po-goot*" read "*Tso-ke-yo-me po-goot*," and add "*Al-lō'k-yo-me po-goot*" as an addi-

[1] *American Anthropologist*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 338–357, April–June, 1907.

tional rancheria in Pope valley. On line 13 of the same page add "*Lahl-mok-po-goot*," there having been two rancherias in Middletown valley. This brings the number of villages of the *Tuleyome* up to fifteen.

On page 357, line 4, for "There is *no* doubt," read "There is doubt" — the meaning being completely reversed.

In a report of a meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington published in the same volume (page 388, line 26), I am made to say that certain songs were sung at intervals *of* eight days. My statement was that they were sung at intervals *for* eight days.

C. HART MERRIAM.

Philippine Arrow Poisons. — Mr Raymond F. Bacon (*Philippine Journal of Science*, III, no. 1, Feb. 1905) has conducted a series of experiments on Philippine arrow poisons and has found that the sap of *Antiaris toxicaria* Lichen., identical with the Upas tree of Java, is used on blowgun arrows by the Tagbanua of San Antonio bay, near the southern end of Palawan. The tribes of the northern part of Mindoro near Bulalacao extract the sap from this tree for poisoning arrows. Other animal poisons are prepared from fermented pineapple leaves, from *Sunasia Amori* Blanco, *Lophopetalum toxicum* Loher, and from *Strophanthus Cumingii* D.C., but these have not yet been investigated. The Negritos of Bataan province are said to use the bark and sap of two trees, one of which is *Diospyrus canomoi*, and the other a tree called bicag; but the former is only moderately toxic and the latter has not been identified. Mr Bacon has shown that 0.001 of a gram of the antiaris arrow poison will kill 500 grams of animal in 30 minutes, so that one of the Tagbanua blowgun darts bears enough poison to kill from 100 to 250 kilograms of animal in one hour. There is no recovery from the antiaris poison.

WALTER HOUGH.

Preservation of Mesa Verde Cliff Ruins. — In compliance with a request of the Secretary of the Interior, Dr J. Walter Fewkes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has gone to the Mesa Verde National Park, in Colorado, to take charge of the excavation and preservation of the cliff-dwellings there. His work for the present will be directed toward the so-called Spruce Tree House, which he will restore, before attempting the preservation of the Cliff Palace. The Cliff Palace is not only the finest but also the largest example of cliff-house architecture in our Southwest. In the Cliff Palace, Dr Fewkes plans to excavate all the rooms and plazas to their floors, remove accumulated débris, repair the walls that are

in danger of falling, and put the ruin in such condition that a visitor may walk through the courts and rooms without obstruction. Dr Fewkes has gone to the Mesa Verde Park from the Casa Grande ruin, Pinal county, Arizona, where he has been at work during the winter season unearthing the remains of an extensive prehistoric settlement.

Cornplanter Medal. — The third Cornplanter Medal for Iroquois Research was awarded February 18th last by the Cayuga County Historical Society of Auburn, New York, to Dr David Boyle, of Toronto. The Cornplanter Medal is the only permanently endowed medal for ethnological investigation in America, and is given biennially to one of four classes of workers — ethnologists, historians, artists, and philanthropists. The first strike of the medal was awarded to Gen. John S. Clark, one of the foremost students of the history of the Iroquois. The second was awarded to Rev. William M. Beauchamp, whose contributions to Iroquois ethnology and archeology are well known. The medal is now given to Dr Boyle in recognition of his ethnological and archeological researches of the Canadian Iroquois, the results of which have been published largely in the *Annual Archæological Reports* to the Minister of Education of Canada.

Dr Hamilton Rice, of Boston, who has returned from an eighteen months' trip to the headwaters of the Rio Negro, in Colombia, has given to the Peabody Museum of Harvard University a valuable collection of ethnological material which he obtained from the natives of the region around the upper Uaupes river. The collection includes dance costumes, feather headdresses, rattles, whistles, drums, and other paraphernalia used in their dances and ceremonies, blowguns with poisoned arrows, ordinary bows and arrows, ceremonial staffs used for carrying the heads of the enemy, and various household objects such as wooden seats, hammocks, baskets, etc.

THE preliminary program of the Sixteenth International Congress of Americanists to be held at Vienna, September 9 to 14, has been issued by the committee of organization, of which Herrn Regierungsrat Franz Heger (I. Burgring 7, Vienna) is the general secretary. A number of American students have already submitted the titles of papers. Dr Franz Boas has been appointed official delegate to the Congress to represent the Smithsonian Institution, and at the suggestion of the Institution the following have been named as delegates on the part of the United States Government: Professor Franz Boas, Professor Marshall H. Saville, Dr George Grant MacCurdy, Dr Charles Peabody, and Dr Paul Haupt.

THE Athens correspondent of the London *Times* reports that two archeological discoveries of considerable importance have been made. The excavations carried out in the Altis or sacred precincts of Olympia, near the great altar of Zeus, under the superintendence of Professor Dörpfeld, have resulted in the discovery of interesting remains of the Neolithic period, including house-vessels and implements. Thus it is evident that Olympia was a place of human habitation more than two thousand years before Christ. In Sparta the members of the British School have brought to light a large number of interesting terra-cotta figurines of the fifth century B. C.

THE *Journal of the American Medical Association* quotes an announcement to the effect that the German authorities have organized a central institute at Hamburg to train officials for the German colonies and protectorates, and to centralize all the scientific and economic efforts on behalf of the colonies. In order to keep the institution in close touch with commercial interests, three members of the chamber of commerce are delegated to act as an advisory board in all questions that may arise, and as the intermediary between the institute and the senate commission. Among the chairs to be organized will be one devoted to ethnology.

THE Société d'Anthropologie de Paris has divided the Godard prize equally between Dr Rivet for his contributions to the ethnology of Ecuador, and Mr R. H. Mathews for his studies of the Australian aborigines, and has awarded a medal to Lieutenant Luis Desplagnes for his work *Le Plateau central nigérien*. The Society has awarded its Bertillon prize to Dr Langlet, director of the École de Médecine of Reims, for his noteworthy work published at Reims in 1905 under the title *La population de Vitry-le-François et son arondissement*.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL H. SAVILLE has departed for Ecuador where he will devote part of the summer in continuation of his archeological work for the George G. Heye Expedition. Dr S. A. Barrett is on his way to the same field, where for the next year he will conduct ethnological investigations among the little-known tribes included within the southern limits of the region which the Heye Expedition proposes eventually to cover.

IT IS a pleasure to announce that Anthropology has gained another step in the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, the name of the department having been changed from Department of Sociology to Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Professor Samuel G. Smith has been selected to take charge of sociology, with Professor Samuel N.

Reep as assistant in elementary sociology, thus permitting Dr Albert Ernest Jenks to devote his entire time to instruction in anthropology.

THE Martin White studentship of £100, at London University, lately vacated by Mr Gerald Camden Wheeler, B.A., has been extended to him for a further period of one year, in order to enable him to accompany Dr Rivers to the Solomon islands for the purpose of investigating the sociology of a mother-right community. This extension was rendered possible by the generosity of Mr Martin White in offering to provide a further sum of £100 for the purpose.

PROFESSOR A. L. KROEBER, of the University of California, has returned from an ethnological visit to the Mohave Indians of Arizona and California. His investigations continued previous studies of the mythology, rituals, and music of the tribe. A survey of nearly three hundred shellmounds on the northern shores of San Francisco bay has recently been completed by the department of anthropology of the University.

BY proclamation of the President (April 16) under the authority of section 2 of an Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities, approved June 8, 1906, the following have been established as national monuments: Chaco Cañon, New Mexico (extensive prehistoric ruins); Gila Cliff Dwellings, New Mexico; Montezuma Castle, Arizona; Tonto, Arizona (ruins of cliff-dwellings).

DR EDWARD ANTHONY SPITZKA, professor of general anatomy at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and a member of the American Anthropological Association, has been elected a member of the American Philosophical Society.

THE German emperor has presented Professor Dörpfeld, head of the German Archeological Institute at Athens, with a sum of $1,000 for the purpose of commencing excavations on the site of the ancient Pylos.

THE Second International Archeological Congress will hold its meeting at Cairo, Egypt, at the Latin Easter, in 1909. The congress will be opened under the presidency of the Khedive.

WE regret to record the death, on July 2, of Joel Chandler Harris, of Atlanta, Georgia, celebrated as the author of the "Uncle Remus" stories.

THE Harvard Corporation has confirmed the appointment of Herbert Joseph Spinden as Austin teaching fellow in anthropology for the ensuing year.

MR C. H. READ, keeper of British and medieval antiquities in the British Museum, has been elected president of the Society of Antiquaries.